Amusements and Micetings,

BOOTH'S THEATER. -At 1:30: "Woman's Heart," &c. At BERRY'S THISTY FOURTH STREET OPERA HOUSE.-Varie-DALT'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATER.-" The Big Bonanza." LYCRUM THRATER.-" Genevieve de Brabant." Soldene. OLYMPIC THEATER.-At 2 and 8: Variety Entertainment. PARK THEATER—Emerson's California Minstrels, ROBINSON HALL.—" Giroffe-Giroffa." In English SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS .- Birch and Wambold. UNION SQUARE THEATER. - The "Two Orphans." WALLACK'S THEATRE .- At 1:30 and 8 : "The Donovans."

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,-Concert. Thomas HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY BOOMS.-Meeting. METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART .- Painting, Statuary, etc.

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COPPORATION NOTICES—Fifth Page—6th column.
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DENTISTER — Eighth Page—2d column.
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6th columns.

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6th column.

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Instruction-Eighth Page-1st and 2d columns.

Instruction-Eighth Page-1st and 2d columns.

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RALES MY AUCTION-Eighth Page-6th column.

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SPECIAL NOTICES-Seventh Page-6th column.

SPECIAL NOTICES-Seventh Page-5th and 6th columns.

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SPECIAL NOTICES-Electith Page-5th and 6th columns.

SPECIAL NOTICES-Electith Page-5th and 6th columns.

4th columns.

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SEMMER BETHEATS - Elecenth Page -2d and 3d columns.

SEMMER BETHEATS - Elecenth Page -2d and 3d columns.

THE TURE - Eleventh Page -6th column.

O LET, CITY PROPER -6th column.

Business Notices.

highth Page-6th column

A GROWING, SUCCESSFUL, SOUND LAFE COM-RIBBLE BROS. RAILROAD TRACK SCALE, as POMEROY'S PATENT RUPTURE BELTS and BAND STERLING SILVER FORKS and SPOONS, hand

made, engraved patterns, at manufacturers lowest prices P. Pone, 847 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts. KNAPP'S EXTRACT OF ROOTS makes the best and cheapest Root Beer in market. Sold in bottles at 30c, 60c, \$3, and half and gailon cans at \$5 and \$10 cach, which make respectively 10, 25, 200, 400 and 800 gallous of beer. Goneral Depot, No. 362 Hudson st., New York.

GET THE GENUINE ARTICLE.-The great popularity of "WILDON'S COMPOUND OF COD LIVER OIL AND
LIME" has induced some unprincipled persons to attempt to
palm off a simple article of their own manufacture; but any
person who is auffering from Coughs, Colds or Consamption
should be careful where they purchase this article. It requires
no puffing; the results following its use are its best recommendations, and the proprieter has ample evidence on life of its extraordinary success in pulmonary complaints. The phosphate
of lime possesses a most marvelous healing power, as combined
with the pure Cod Liver oil by Dr. Wilhor. This medicine is
regularly prescribed by the faculty. Sold by A. B. Wilhor,
Ohemist, Boston.

TERMS OF THE TEIBUNE.

DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. Semi-Weekly Tribune, Mail Subscribers, \$3 per an. WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum. Advertising Rates.

DAILY THRUNE, 20c. 30c. 40c. 50c. 75c. and \$1 per

Fine.

SRMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, 25 and 50 cents per line.

WERKLY Tembers, \$2, \$3, and \$5 per line.

According to position in the paper.

Terms, cash in advance.

Address, The Tribune, New-York. THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be ready this morning at 8 o'clock, in wrappers for mailing. Price 5 cents.

OF INTEREST TO ADVERTISERS.

Pross The Daily Tribune of Wednesday, May 12, 1875. Yesterday the American and New-York News Companies bought of the various morning papers so follows:

Herald Control of the
TRIBUNE 10,200 3,600
Times. 7,900 2,576 World. 1,850 720
Want 1850 720
It will be seen that the American News Company
It will be seen that the American Bear Company
bought considerably more Tribunes than it did
Worlds and Times put together, and that the New-
York News Company also bought more THIBUNES
than it did Worlds and Times put together. This is
about a fair average comparison of the relative pur-
chases for some months past. There has been no
chases for some months past. There has then no
time this year in which the daily circulation of THE
TRIBUNE was not equal to the combined
deile agentations of the north and times.
in which its somi-weekly circulation was
not quadraple the combined semi-weekly
circulations of The World and Times, and in which
circulations of The north and Times, and in which
its weekly circulation was not out of sight ahead of
the combined weekly circulations of The World and
Times. On the 10th of April two of the best known
A Comment of the Contract of t

advertising agents in the country prepared the fol-lowing card: owing eard:

"We the undersigned have examined the books of The Tribune, the Foreman of its Press Room, the daily reports, etc., and are entirely satisfied, and do certify that the entire circulation of The Daily Tribune for the month of March was 1,254.625 complete copies, making an average daily circulation for the month of 46,467; and that the entire circulation of The Daily Tribune for the month of April, up to and isclinding this day, was 457.826 complete copies, making the average daily circulation for the month of April, thus far. 545.68 complete copies.

S. M. Pettersgull, Heman Burk.

"New-York, April 10, 1875."

The figures above given remained singularly stable

** Acts Fork, April 10, 1875.
The figures above given remained singularly stable throughout the past menth. The average daily circulation of The Tribune for the whole of April

The following extract from the official report of the Postmaster of the City of New-York to the Postmaster-General, giving the amount of postage paid by each paper in the month of January, 1875, on its regular editions, sent from the New-York Post-Office to its regular subscribers, further illustrates the relative circulations: Pounds at

12F Subscribe	rs. 17051020 pa	altitu.
TRIBURE 70,330	\$1,416	60
Herald 27,614	552	28
7imes 42,916	858	32
World 23,640	472	
It will be seen, therefor	re, that the circula	tion o
THE TRIBUNE through the	mails is greater tha	an tha
of The Herald and Times	combined, or that	of Th
World and Times combined,	md almost as great	as tha
of all three of these other I	norning papers con	abined
Advertisers will find it als	o to their interes	t to re
member that the columns of	of THE TRIBUNE a	re one
sixth wider than those o	f any other paper	in th
city, and that each colu	min, or line, the	refore
gives one-sixth more space	to the advertiser	than
a famm or line in any of the	e other papers.	
-		

THE TRIBUNE'S MONTHLY CALENDAR.

4,000			e days o				-
	Bun.	Mon.	Tues.	West.	Thur.	FYL	Sat.
3 26	6 157 13 164 20 171	14 165	22 173	9 169	10 161 17 168 24 170	4 865 11 665 18 169 25 676	12 10

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1875.

TRIPLE SHEET.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-A Berlin official journal denies that there were any warlike deliberations in Germany. It also says that the idea of asking France to discontinue her armament was never entertained. —
The official inquiry respecting the loss of the Schil-

ler began at Greenwich. - The Committee of to the wisdom of the pardon which has reg Thirty of the French Assembly has reported in favor | sulted in such evidence. of the Public Powers bill with two amendments.

DOMESTIC .- The Indian delegates in Washington have agreed to relinquish part of their hunting grounds, but refuse to go to Indian Territory. = The Postmaster-General will probably give the morning mail from Washington to the Pennsylvania road. === The Judges of the State Supreme Court held a convention and elected a Reporter of the Court. — It is rumored that Gen. Schenck is to be recalled from England. — About one-half of the State debt of South Carolina has been funded. - The examinations at West Point began yesterday.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-In the suit against Mr. Beecher, William M. Evarts continued his summingup for the defense, —— Visiting Masonic bodies from several States were received with honors, and a banquet was had in the new Masonic Temple. ____ Affidavits of James H. Ingersoll and others showing the division of Ring spoils were submitted in the civil suit against Wm. M. Tweed. The Board of Health took measures to check the increase of small-pox. - A fire in East Ninth-st. destroyed a school-house and other property, all valued at \$138,000. —— The Brooklyn Aldermen laid on the table Mayor Hunter's latest nominations. = = Gold, 1164, 11612, 11612. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close, 85810 cents.

WEATHER.-The Government report predicts partly cloudy weather and occasional rain. thermometer in this city yesterday, 67°, 71°, 64°.

Persons arranging to leave town for the Spring and Summer months can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them at any address, and changed as often as they may desire, postpaid, for \$1 a month.

Notwithstanding the letter of ex-Gov. Hayes declining to run against Judge Taft for the nomination at the Convention of Ohio Republicans, he is likely, his friends think, to receive the highest vote to-day.

The Commission appointed to investigate Canal construction having visited the localities and seen for themselves the defects and frauds of the work, are now about to call their witnesses. There is much to be told, and their sessions, which are to be with closed doors, are likely to be protracted.

The public can afford to look on calmly at the war between the railroads for the carriage of the mails, since the Postmaster-General is determined to give the contract to the road that is able at equal cost to give the best service. For the present, victory perches on Col. Scott's banners, but it will not be surprising if the enterprising Baltimoreans start a new

Lord Derby was very easily frightened. If we may eredit the denial which we now have from Berlin, Germany, although troubled by the fact that France was arming, neither entertained the idea of going to war nor intended to request a reduction of the French forces. This statement is worth as much as most official denials, and we will be tolerably safe in assuming its correctness. Most of the recent excitement appears to have been raised outside of the countries chiefly interested in the matter.

It must be wounding to the tender sensibilities of Commissioner Smith and Secretary Delano, that their aboriginal guests seem to place so little confidence in their words. The chiefs were willing to sell their right to ties, only ten millions appear in the Debt hunting grounds in Nebraska. The differences as to price were adjusted. Everything seemed lovely, when Spotted Tail announced that one thing was wanting-the money. He proposes to be paid, this time, in fifth part of that difference. By the Debt statecash, before he parts with his rights. Evidently he has taken lessons from past experi- called for the Sinking Fund, and falling due ence with the functionaries that have him in charge.

Although only preparatory to the greater affairs of to-day, there were lively times among the Masons vesterday. They received the Knights Templar from Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and this State. There was an opening of the Grand Lodge at which the Grand Master made his annual address, and set forth with facts and figures the undoubted prosperity of the Order. Then in the evening there was a banquet given by Palestine Commandery of this city to St. John's Commandery of Philadelphia. But all these festivities and ceremonies will pale before those of today, when 25,000 Masons are expected to join in parade, and the highest officers of the Order in the United States will participate in the dedication of the Masonic temple, and the Grand Lodge banquet will fill the evening hours.

Another of the expedients by which the Shenherd Board of Public Works saddled debt on the City of Washington is described on our fourth page. Their certificates of indebtedness had ceased to serve in payment of contractors. Assessments had been laid upon private property so heavily that owners were giving up in despair. A bill to extend the time of paying the assessments was introduced into the District Legislature. Doubtless such relief was greatly needed, and was welcome enough to the tax-payers; but the bill went a little further. It authorized the issue of District bonds to the amount of the assessments. The bonds were all issued forthwith, though many of the assessments were for work not done. The "green eights," as these securities are called, have actually brought the citizens in debt for improvements that were never begun. Who shall say that there is a want of financial genius at the capital ?

The long affidavit of Mr. Ingersoll in the civil suit against Wm. M. Tweed, which we publish this morning, sheds a clear light upon the methods by which the Ring perpetrated its gigantic frauds upon this city. One of the principal difficulties bitherto experienced in this suit has been due to the destruction of the accounts, books and papers. Mr. Ingersoll states that he effected his part of this destruction under orders from Tweed, and that similar instructions were at the time given to Garvey, Miller and others, accompanied by the assurance from Tweed that "that's Peter B. "Sweeny's advice, too." It seems as if the force of impudence could no further go than it is pushed in making the absence of these very documents a ground of defense. Mr. Ingersoll gives the exact figures of the division of spoils, which was carefully regulated, Tweed getting 25 per cent, Connolly 20, Sweeny 10, Watson and Woodward 5 each; leaving 35 per cent to Ingersoll to pay the bills, which were made sufficiently large to cover this process. The actual division of the money is described, and on two occasions Mr. Ingersoll himself handed the parcel containing the ten per cent to Peter B. Sweeny. The witness seems to have made a very clean breast of it, telling his story with specific detail. It well repays pe-

THE NATIONAL FINANCES. The official statement of the Public Debt for the month of May shows a decrease during the month of \$1,189,456, against \$4,456,838 for the corresponding month of last year. The total decrease for the first cleven months of the current fiscal year 18 \$12,968,265 28, against \$2,550,275 47 for the same period of last year. It is now apparent that Messrs. Dawes and Garfield were greatly out of their reckoning when they told the country ten months ago that the National expenditures would this year be reduced twenty-six millions below what they were in 1874. They will not be reduced twenty-six millions, nor the half of that sum. What is perhaps a more serious matter, the Secretary of the Treasury, instead of having a surplus revenue sufficient to pay the bonds which he has called in for the Sinking Fund, will be short at least sixteen million dollars. This takes the edge off Mr. Dawes's prediction, made in Congress June 23, 1874, hat the demands of the Sinking Fund would be more than met by the reduction of expenditures. The Secretary of the Treasury will be obliged to reduce the cash balances in the Treasury to get the sixteen millions he needs, which is sailing away from specie payments in 1879, or he must issue bonds under the authority conferred on him by the act of Jan. 14, 1875, which will knock the teeth out of the Sinking Fund. We have already given it as our opinion that under the circumstances it is the duty of the Secretary to do his best to make resumption of specie payments in 1879 not impossible, but how can the Treasury recume in 1879 if its gold coin in the mean while is to be paid away for the redemption of bonds? This same Sinking Fund will next year call for thirty-two million dollars, and so on each year adding a million or two to the required contribution until the debt is paid off. The true way to provide for the Sinking Fund unquestionably is to cut down expenditures and honestly collect the revenues which accrue from existing taxes. If the Sinking Fund is to be anything more than a sham there must be a real surplus of income over expenditure large enough to keep it up. From the vigorous way Secretary Bristow has taken hold of the Whisky Ring, we are not without hope that another year may give him the needed

The Debt statement will be studied in vain for any indications of the prospective disbursements of coin in redemption of bonds during the current month. The reported amount of gold certificates (\$19,910,600) corresponds with the specie average held by the New-York banks, but the amounts given for the totals of the five and six per cent bonds and bonds on which interest has ceased might as well have been put down as x, y, and z for any information they afford. Last month fifteen million dollars in bonds called in behalf of the Syndicate fell due on the first day of the month, and were transferred to the class of "Debt on which interest has "ceased since maturity." This month five millions more fell due under precisely the same circumstances, but are left under the head of "Debt bearing interest." Of fifteen millions of new bonds taken by the Syndicate against last month's redemption of five-twenstatement. The coin in the Treasury, which five days ago was reported at over ninety-one millions, is now given at eighty-four, though nothing has happened in the interval to make a ment only \$5,476,000 of the thirty millions nine days hence, appear to have been paid. It been paid on account of this call, but are not vet entered on the books as thus disposed of. Although it is quite likely that from the 11th inst., when interest ceases on the bonds called for the Sinking Fund, until after the disbursement of the July interest, for five or six weeks the gold payments from the Treasury will be large, there is nothing to justify maporters or others in speculating for a fall in gold, since the export demand bids fair to be strong, if we may judge from the current rates of foreign exchange.

JUDGE PIERREPONT REGINS HOUSE-CLEANING.

The new Attorney-General goes to work with a will. He has made several excellent orders during his short term of office, and slashed away at the numerous abuses of the Department of Justice with a zeal and resolution which must make the old hangers-on of the establishment open their eyes with amazement. He is now paying attention to the expenditures of Marshals and other officials of the Federal courts, which in some districts he finds to have been "extravagant, without "necessity and without honesty." That discovery will startle nobedy, unless it is Judge Pierrepont himself, and we think he must have been pretty well prepared for it. Investigating committees of Congress have shown us how the Marshals spent money in Alabama and Louisiana on the eve of the last election, and the scandalous frauds in Arkansas are still fresh in remembrance. Judge Pierrepont will do the country good service and win an enviable reputation for himself if be can put a stop to this robbery and waste.

But of course he is shrewd enough to under stand that he can accomplish no permanent purification of his Department until he removes the one great abuse which is constantly befouling it. The Attorney-General's office has be come a source of corruption because it has been made a bureau of political activity instead of a temple of justice. Its chief has been not so much the principal law officer of the Government as the personal attorney of a set of office-holders; and it is not a rhetorical exaggeration but a plain statement of fact to say that his principal business during many memorable months of the last few years has been to devise tricks and distortions of the law to deprive the people of certain States of the right of electing their rulers. It was the Attorney-General who directed the Kellogg usurpation at New-Orleans. His subordinates, armed with blank warrants, were afterward sent through the interior parishes of Louisiana to reduce the Conservative vote. The array was placed at their disposal; and Gen, Morrow and other dispassionate Republicans have told us how they misused their power. In other States political campaigns have been carried on in the same way. If Judge Pierrepont wishes to know how the extravagant and dishonest expenditures of his department were incurred. let him inquire into the cases of white citizens of Shreveport who were arrested and taken to New-Orleans merely in order to prevent them from voting, or the wholesale arrests in Hays's

length of the State, and then discharged as soon as the canvass was over; or the numerous other instances of fraudulent and oppressive arrests for purely constructive offenses, by which the emissaries of the Attorney-General's office tried to carry doubtful Southern States for Grant last Autumn. How can you expect honesty and economy in a department which is run for such purposes and by such methods?

Now, however, that Gen. Grant has relieved his friends from the necessity of working for his reëlection, it ought to be easy for the Attorney-General, the Marshals, the Deputy Marshals, and all the other attachés of the Department of Justice to mind their proper business and allow the people of the South to vote as they please; and if Judge Pierrepont will hint to his subordinates that they are not to consider themselves any longer as a secret political police, he will find the work of reform immensely facilitated.

A CANCELED SYPHER. It was the 19th of January, 1875, in the Congress of the United States. The proceedings had opened with a Storm-J. B. Storm of Pennsylvania. It having been intimated that, at a time when the Pacific Mail Steamship Company was distributing thousand dollar bills to Congressmen in a loose and reckless manner, Mr. Storm had deposited a one thousand dollar bill with the Sergeant-at-Arms, that gentleman rose to a question of privilege and stated with great earnestness of manner, not unmixed with indignation, that not only had he never deposited a one thousand dollar bill with the Sergeant-at-Arms, or had a one thousand dollar bill changed by that functionary, but that he had never owned a one thousand dollar bill. Upon his honor as a man and a Representative he said he never in his life had a thousand dollar bill: that, being a poor man, it was too much for him ever to have had without being able to recollect it.

Following the hush that fell upon the House

upon Mr. Storm's pathetic statement that he

had never had a thousand dollar bill, and that he was not in the habit of raising the wind in that way, Sypher rose. There have been a good many of them in Congress first and lastthis one was from Louisiana. He had been Syphered into the House on what was called a prima facie title-a title which was entirely independent of the votes cast, and rested simply on the Syphering capacity of the returning board. He had been sitting there like any other Sypher ever since the session began. There was a kind of pride of ancestry and name in his port and presence that seemed to say all the time and everywhere, I am a Sypher." The name fitted him like the paper on the wall. His autograph was his autobiography. He sat in his seat like a Sypher, but he drew pay like a unit. His process of enumeration was short, simple, and beautiful. It began with Sypher and ended with Number One. He sat on his prima facie title till the end of the session and drew his pay with a seasonableness and regularity most delightful to contemplate, and a few hours before the final adjournment, the House voted that he had no right there and never had. So he took the remainder of his pay and went out, giving the man who had actually been elected an opportunity to hear Speaker Blaine's valedictory. It was a little sad, but Sypher had been paid for his time and Congress had enjoyed his society, and the General Government felt about it very much as the Western farmer did who drove his hogs ten miles to the market town and sold them there for less than he was offered for them at home. "Well," said he, "I had the company of the---hogs

"down here, anyhow." But, as we were remarking-Sypher rose. is possible that several millions more have The same thing had been intimated about time. "He who drinks beer," said Dr. John-Sypher as about Storm, that he had been havson, "thinks beer;" and the stronger t ng a thousand dollar bill changed at the office | beer, the of the Sergeant-at-Arms. It was whispered added. Moreover, a want of method that the Pacific Mail had bought Sypher with will make results fragmentary and this thousand dollar bill. It was false, of course. Besides being absurd. For that would be giving three ciphers for one, and even the Pacific Mail managers were not doing that kind of business. But Sypher rose. And rose to a privileged question. And Sypher calmly stated that his name had appeared as having tification, the extreme of discomfort, and at had a thousand dollar bill changed at the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms. Then said Sypher, with a certain magnificence of manner in marked contrast with that of the gentleman who "never had a thousand dollar bill in his "life:"

That is a fact. I have had several one thousand dollar bills changed there, and I have received a number of one thousand dollar bills from the Sergeant-at-Arms since I ave been a member of this House. If my account for this Congress is examined it will be found to amount to be tween \$15,000 and \$20,000, and there has been no Pa. eiffe Mail subsidy that I have knowledge of in this Congress. It has been my custom to do my banking business through the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House; I have drawn my drafts from home through him, and I have paid drafts rawn on me through bim. If you will examine my account there, you will find that it runs up to a consid erable amount-even more than lobbylists, newspaper men or others are in the habit of receiving for their influence upon lobby measures.

This was a kind of waving of thousand dollar bills in the face of an American Congress to which that decorous and economically-inclined body was entirely unused. The legislation of the whole country turned as it were upon a pivot and contemplated Sypher with awe. And everybody said, with a sort of catching of the breath, as when a capitalist of unusual resources bursts upon the view, "Look at Sypher! Behold a man who not only knows a thousand dollar bill at sight, but who has been familiar with them from his earliest infancy; who played with them in the eradle, and in his early manhood in moments of conviviality has lighted his cigars with them. Look, look at Sypher! the thousand "dollar bill handler!" And the whole American Congress-not excepting the man of ample private fortune, Mr. Benjamin F. Butlerturned in its chair and gazed on Sypher.

It grieves us to say that Sypher went into bankruptcy the other day. Went into it as the unthinking horse rusheth into battle-went into it, in fact, as he went into Congress; ciphers behind him, ciphers in front of him, ciphers at right of him, ciphers at left of him, ciphers all around him, himself a grand central Sypher, for the contemplation of his creditors and the admiration of the world. His partnership debts amount to \$140,000, and the partnership assets foot up less than \$25,000. His personal debts amount to \$16,500, and his personal assets to \$762. Beautiful, beautiful Sypher! How he burst upon Congress with his thousand dollar bills! How he dazzled everybody with the long tail of ciphers he attached to the dollar he thought he was worth! And how he dazzles and confuses a long list of creditors now with the long tail of ciphers which unhappily for his creditors go all alone, unaccomdistrict of Alabama, the prisoners being panied by a solitary unit, in the schedule of rusal, and will confirm the general opinion as transported at great expense the whole his assets. Alas for Sypher! We shall miss of Roman baths; they have also found numerous coins

him hereafter. When Sypher is called, some other statesman will answer.

" BOHEMIANISM."

When a man of letters wants money, raiment, roof, and something to eat and to drink, and feels that he lacks all these and even the hope of them, because of his own egregious folly, he finds but little consolation in the prospect of a handsome monument, and of many mortuary notices-ten lines each of "agate close"-in the newspapers. Your true lax-living writer would prefer cash payment. His unwise ways, which leave him something of his taste, his talent, his dexterity, his miscellaneous abilities, reduce almost to nothing his love of approbation, his self-respect, and his desire for posthumous remembrance. He likes his cellar, his chat over the beers, his pipe, and a reasonable certainty of bed and breakfast. Respectability, which is the leading idea of a monument, irritates one who is in bad repute with sober people, as they usually are with him. Steady study he is incapable of; and so he is of persistent work; but he can at a pinch, and under the spur of an empty stomach and pocket, crowd a great deal of study and general toil into a few hours. One who has sometimes a plenty of money, and during long intervals none at all, grows improvident out of the very uncertainty of his income, until at last, though opportunity should present, he can no longer take kindly to fixed financial ways. Sensitive possibly to the last degree, he uses no precaution against words and deeds which are sure to wound him sharply. He accepts the character of a man who cannot get along. Fools gird, proper people chide, old friends look askance, doors are shut in his face, loans are refused, the beer shop closes his account, and nothing may be left him but the hospitable streets, up and down which he walks, may be, at midnight, and is not very unhappy, thinking of poets and philosophers, recalling scraps of verse and anecdote, dreaming of youth and lost love, and the dead; or of the shore, the meadow, the grove, and the hill which his childhood knew. To cleanly livers he is a mystery-to all manner of church members, and merchants, and men of family. Those who read his few things in newspaper or magazine would be astonished at his figure. He isn't in the least nice, and he cannot be. Yet if the world were just, it would give

him at least \$2 50 a week as a moral example. There are sermons in his shabbiness and shiftlessness, and warnings in his wants, and in the woeful end which surely awaits him. Lads with a love of literature who fancy that it would be a fine thing to be a Bohemian like Savage and Chatterton and Dermody, had better think twenty times before they rush into any such folly. For, in the first place, if there were no material points to be considered, beginners should take heed of the waste ofability which the so-called Bohemian life brings with it. They will not find it pleasant at the end of a loose and unbridled career to reflect that they might have done much and have done so little-a few verses, a tale or so, a farce, a few jokes in the comic newspapers, and a miscellany of pen and ink stuft forgotten in the reading. Of course, their light performances have creditable elements-brilliancy, perhaps, humor, good feeling, a suspicion of high and honorable aspiration. It is generous, doubtless, for a writer to put his best into his public writing, and to reserve his worst for his own daily life and conversation; but such liberality comes to no good at last. Bad habits take away the power of good work. Without their constant companionship, a man forgets what is in the books. Exigency will make him tolerant of his own hasty faults, and unmindful of the duty of doing his best for the mere sake of doing it. Sensual pleasures will render the finest hand coarse in the thought, may be smaller quality unequal, while the waste of precions time and the unimproved "once" of opportunity, will crown the disaster of an illspent life. Then will come men's pity, harder to bear than their reproaches; the sting of conscience; the sense of failure; want, morlast death and the grave, with the undertaker's bill paid by the charitable and a monument raised by subscription! Young gentlemen still in Liber Primus, this is the brilliant Bohemianism of which you sometimes pleasantly dream. Our advice to you is to have nothing to do with it. Love literature as much as you please, but cultivate a habit of paying your debts, of saving your money, of improving your time, of keeping sober, and of wearing clean shirts! There is n't a writer living by his wits in this great city, who will not, in his serious moments, tell you that this is good counsel. He may repeat it to you over the mug of beer which you are to pay for, warning you to do as he preaches and not as he practices. Then he will drink the beer and wait for you to offer him a cigar.

It was a great many years ago that the story was first told of Miss Hannah Ann Sterry, an uncommonly mature virgin who had never been perse cuted with masculine attentions because of the vigorous manner in which she shunned the face of man. It was related that Mr. Theophilus Wimblebee, an advanced bachelor of the mildest possible deportment, occupying single quarters in the neighborhood of Hannah Ann's apartments, called on the spinster one afternoon to borrow a match. Hannah Ann was not easily fooled. Folding her arms on her level breast, she backed Theophilus Wimblebee into a corner, and thus addressed the invader: "Match! Oh yes! Great match 'tis you want! You don't want no match, and you know you don't. You've come over to me 'cause I'm all alone-to hug and kiss me-that's what you've come for: but you never shall do it in the world unless you're stronger'n am"-and then she added in a softened tone, "and the Lord knows you are." A friend of Hannah Ann's reading a letter from a public man the other day in which the writer said, "To recapitulate, I am not, nor have I ever been, a candidate for a renomination; I would not accept a nomination if it were tendered, unless it should come under such circum stances as to make it an imperative duty, circumstances not likely to arise"-laid down the paper with a sigh and remarked, "Ah, how much that reminds me of mor dear Hannah Ann.

PERSONAL.

President Woolsey of Yale College will deliver the oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society at Harvard this year.

Samuel Alsop, jr., now in charge of the philosophical department in the New-York house of James W. Queen & Co., has been lately appointed Pro-fessor of Physics in Haverford College, Pennsylvania. Count Corti, the Italian Minister, has aban-

doned his intention of occupying a coftage at Newport this Summer, because of being ordered to Constantinopie. A portion of his household effects, which he is unable to take with him, will be sold at auction in Newport within a short time. Some important archæological discoveries

have recently been made at Cimiez, in the Cauton of Nice. Workmen have brought to light several large halls

with the heads of different Emperors, some sepulchral lamps, and marbles covered with Latin inscriptions. The excavations are still going on.

M. Giguel, formerly an officer in the French

navy, and now commander-in-chief of the m arsenal at Foechow, in the central part of the Chinese Empire, has arrived in Paris, accompanied by 30 youth belonging to aristocratic Chinese families, who are to sethrough a course of study in Europe.

It is rumored in Washington that a presclub is soon to be established there. Also, that Mr. Samuel Ward, the lobby king, intends to give his entire library, consisting of 5,000 volumes of the best standard books of reference, as the foundation for a library for the new organization, and that Mr. Corcoran, the generous millionaire, will give a new and handsome building for a club-house. Both reports will be quite as important after they are confirmed.

The Rev. Dr. John Hall indulges in wholesome, old-fashioned talk about mothers as the great educators, in The New-York Ledger of this week. Here is his conclusion: "Mothers are the great primary educators; and they have all too often no training for their work. and they have all too often no training for their work. Who can help them I where is the preventive force to be applied against these evils I we do not see how the public or the private schools can thoroughly reach the difficulty. But the mothers who are now bringing up their daughters can do something. Remember that accomplishments, graces, even money-making pursuits will be less important in the future happiness of their lives that simple, plain, prosaic capability as wives, mothers, house keepers. Train them on this principle."

SALT LAKE, U. T., June 1 .- George A. Smith, the second President of the Mormon Church, is not en pected to live.

PORTLAND, Me., June 1 .- A large number of Catholic clergymen have arrived to take part in the con-secration of Bishop Healey to-morrow.

Washington, June 1 .- The Secretary of War will leave here to-night to inspect the Military Academy at West Point, and attend the annual examination SAN FRANCISCO, June 1 .- A gentleman lately

arrived from Peru contradicts the report of Harry Meigga's failure, and states that he merely canceled he engagements, owing to complications with the Peruvian Government. He also states that Meiggs will attend the Centennial Exhibition. ELMIRA, June 1 .- The Hon. H. Boardman

Smith of this city delivered a lecture before the students at the Female College here this evening on the subject of the Administration of Estates. It is the first time in this county that a legal topic has ever been discussed before the students of an institution devoted to the education of women, and is the first of a series of lectures on specified topics, to be delivered by prominent men at the college.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1 .- The Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, at their meeting to-day, received from the executors of the late John Henry Towns a formal announcement that he had devised the Towne a formal announcement that he had devised the residue of his estate to the Department of Science of that Institution. This residue amounts to about \$1,000,000. The trustees, considering that this is the largest sum ever given by any one person in this country to support the teachings of Applied Science, have determined that the Department of Science shall be called, 'The Towne Scientific School of the University of Pennsylvania,"

CHICAGO, June 1 .- An elegant dinner was given to Gen. Sheridan at the Grand Pacific Hotel to night by a number of his personal friends, among whom were Gen. Anson Stager, the Hon. C. B. Farwell, John B. Drake, the Hon. Chas. L. Wilson, Col. IL W. Farrar, the Brake, the Hon. Cans. L. Wilson, Col. II. w. Farrar, the Hon. W. F. Coolbaugh, Col. Phil. Wadsworth, the Hon. N. B. Judd, and Col. Benjamin Campbell. The dinner was strictly private, and a complete surprise to the General, who was simply invited to the hotel to meet some triends. He was further surprised by the presentation of a superb solid ten set of six pieces. The marriage of Gen. Sheridan to Miss Rucker will take place at the residence of the bride's parents on Thursday evening next at 8 o'clock. next at 8 o'clock.

POLITICAL NOTES.

If there is no third term, what will become of the carpet-bagger! It begins to look as if his days The wail of the brother-in-law is heard in

the land. The ingratitude of republics is what troubles

There are good reasons for believing that the Republicans of Ohio, in their Convention to-day, will follow this advice of The Cincinnati Commercial in what they say about the third term: "The Republicans of Ohio will speak, and there should be no phrases frame for outhony, or words of uncertain weight in their utter-ance. The gravity of the subject, and the pertinence of declaring public opinion upon it, will henceforth not be disputed. The President has taken issue with the people and the history of his country about the value and the dignity, the limitations and the responsibility of his office, and it is their turn and their duty to talk to him with thoroughness."

It is very funny to see the attempts which the Administration journals make to twist the Pred-dent's third term letter into a flat denial of a desire for a renomination. The Philadelphia Press goes into raptures over Gen. Grant's devotion to the "unwritten law of the Republic," when the most superficial perusal of his letter shows that he devotes most of its space to proving that the "unwritten law" is of no account. Then The Press is unhappy because some of its cotemporaries find the let-ter ambiguous. "The entire Republican press of the North," it says, "unites in giving expression to the voice

Ex-Gov. Curtin of Pennsylvania, in spite of his reputation for good sense, seems to be a believer in the weak delusion of soft money. In conversation with a reporter of The Cincinnati Enquirer recently he is rep-resented as saying: "Pennsylvania is suffering in the present financial stress, owing, among other things, to a lack of currency, more than any other State in the Union. An agricultural State like Ohio did not feel the embarrassment so much. If an embargo were laid on the commerce of France and all her ports closed, she could survive the affliction, because her strength lies in her agricultural greatness; but the result would be far different if the ports of Great Britain were closed. All her manafacturing interests would be paralyzed. Pennsylvania is in this condition. Our wealth consists in our manufactures and our fron interests, and our population is largely a floating one, that delves in the earth or tolls in the mills. It is impossible to estimate the number of men who are idle to-day—out of work because there is not capital to employ them." Here is solid comfort for those patriotic

Democrats who are hopeful of carrying the country or the platferm of Free Trade, Hard Money, and Hemo-Rule. The Cincinnati Enquirer says the issue to be made in Ohio this Fall by the Democratic party, is paper money and more of it. It says that the triumph of last Fall was due to the inflation plank in the party platform, and it thus lays down what may be called the principles of its creed: "The financial policy of the last ten years bas been a mistake, or otherwise we would not be where we are now. We must retrace our steps. We must turn over a different leaf. The Republican party has made the mistake. It will not undo it. The relief must come from the Democratic organization. For that purpose it must have n majority in both Houses of Congress, and it must have the President. We must return to the policy which was abandoned in 1865. We must return to the idea of the sex stitution of a debt bearing interest for a debt bearing no interest. Instead of exchanging greenbacks for bonds we must exchange bonds for greenbacks. We must call in some of the former, and supply their place with the lab ter. The greenback policy was a success. The bond policy is a failure. We must have more legal-tenders and policy is a failure. We must have more legal-tenders and fewer bonds. This is what will be done. The money power may, for some years longer, fight it off, but they are fighting against destiny. It will surely be done. The people cannot endure the oppressive exactions consequent upon making the bond interest, which is shared in by the few, paramount in the General Government. The ticket of the people is, more money and cheaper money. Especially is it demanded by the manufacturers, who are also great borrowers, and who must have it at a reasonable figure."

PUBLIC OPINION.

Possibly the quarrel in the Granite State will harm the Democratic party, but the official announcement by President Grant of his candidacy for a third term will be a worse thing for the Radical party.—(Trof

Mr. Morton would make a strong candidate, and, if elected, a good President. His health has rapidly improved since the adjournment of the Senate, and there had been a similar improvement in his financial views the country would have occasion to rejoice.—[Sational Republican (Washington Adm. Organ).

If civil service rules are abolished, through Democratic and Republican opposition, the people may circumvent the schemes of politicians by supporting mes whose characters and provious careers furnish the begunarantee of fidelity and integrity in public affairs. To indications now are that neither party will dare to noninate a tainted politician for the Presidency.—[Bosto Transcript (Rep.)

There is unceasing speculation about political parties, present and prospective; but in spite of the cunning flevices of ambitious and selfish aspirants for place and power, the people depend upon the sent principles of Democracy for their guide; principles illustrated in the Administration of Jefferson and by his benoratic co-laborers in the establishment of the Government.—(Boston Post (Dem.)

We feel, for the first time in years, as if we had lot and part in the Union; that we have a right is share in its glories, and that it is our duty to do all that in us lies to cement the ties that bind the States, and keep alive the patriotic fires that now burn clearly and brightly in the South. We feel at last that we are used only in, but of the Union, and that while we may and shall differ with some politically, we will allow none to surpass us in devotion to the Government and the safety and welface of the Republic.—(Memphis Appeal (Dem.)